

Voltage profile Improvement Using Static Synchronous Compensator STATCOM

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Abstract—Static synchronous compensator (STATCOM) is a regulating device used in AC transmission systems as a source or a sink of reactive power. The most widely utilization of the STATCOM is in enhancing the voltage stability of the transmission line. A voltage regulator is a FACTS device used to adjust the voltage disturbance by injecting a controllable voltage into the system. This paper implement Nruo-Fuzzy controller to control the STATCOM to improve the voltage profile of the power network. The controller has been simulated for some kinds of disturbances and the results show improvements in voltage profile of the system. The performance of STATCOM with its controller was very close within 98% of the nominal value of the busbar voltage.

Keywords— FACTS, STATCOM, VSI, d-q theory, park transformation, FLC, Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM).

I. INTRODUCTION

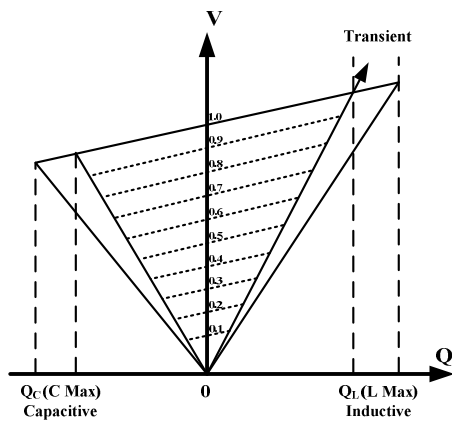
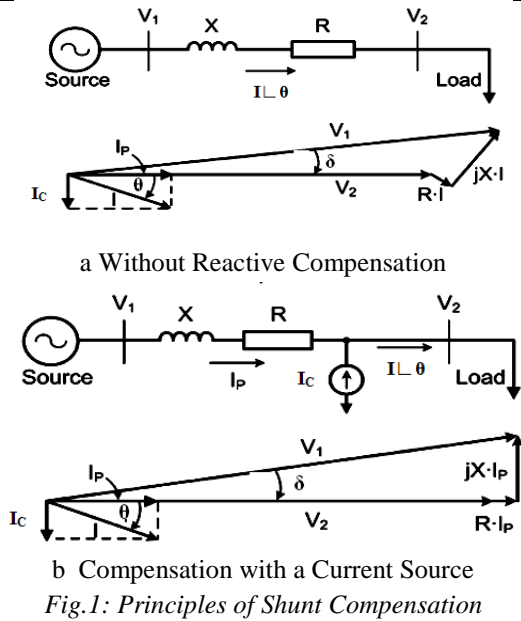
Power quality is defined of electrical limits that permit the part of equipment to function in its intended manner without loss of performance or life expectancy. The electrical device like electric motor, a transformer, generator, computer, printer, communication equipment, or a house hold machine. All of these devices react negatively to power quality, depending on the severity of the problems. Reactive power cannot be transmitted across large power angle even with essential the magnitude of voltage gradient [1]. instability of Voltage may cause partial or complete interruption in the power system. STATCOM is a voltage-source inverter (VSI) based shunt device generally used in transmission and distribution system to improve power quality. The main advantage of STATCOM is that, it has a very sophisticated power electronics based control which can efficiently regulate the current injection into the distribution bus [2]. The second advantage is that, it has multifarious applications, e.g. I. cancelling the effect of poor load power factor, ii. Suppressing the effect of harmonic content in load currents, iii. Regulating the voltage of distribution bus against sag/swell etc., compensating the reactive power requirement of the load and so on [3]. STATCOM with an energy source on the

DC side, it is advisable to control both the magnitude and phase angle of the injected voltage by the VSC in order to control the active power and reactive power output. A shunt compensator enables to mitigate voltage fluctuations at the point of common coupling (PCC) [4].

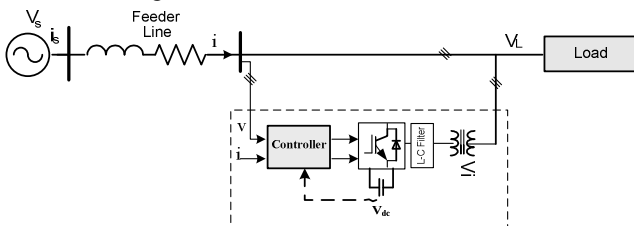
II. COMPENSATION AND VOLTAGE REGULATION

The principle and theoretical effects of shunt reactive power compensation in AC system for voltage regulation are shown in figure 1. This includes a source (V_1), a power line and a typical inductive load. Figure 1a, shows the system without compensation and it is related to the phasor diagram. In the phasor diagram, the phase angle of the current has been related to the load side, this means that the active current (I_p) is in phase with the load voltage (V_2). Since the load assumed inductive requires reactive power for suitable operation and hence, the source must supply it; thus increasing the current from the generator and through power lines. If reactive power is supplied near the load, the line current can reduce power losses and improve voltage regulation at the load terminals [5]. This can be done in three ways: **1)** with a capacitor [6]; **2)** with a voltage source inverter [7]; or **3)** with a current source inverter [8]. In figure1b, a current-source device is used to compensate the reactive component of the load current by inject/absorb current (I_C) to/from system. As a result, the system voltage regulation is improved and the reactive current component from the source is reduced or almost eliminated. If the load needs leading compensation, then an inductor would be required. In addition, a current source or a voltage source can be used for inductive shunt compensation.

The STATCOM is providing voltage support under large system disturbances during which the voltage excursions would be well outside of the linear operating range of the compensator. The main advantage of using voltage or current-source Var generators (instead of inductors or capacitors) is that the reactive power generated is independent of the voltage at the point of connection as shown in figure 2 [9].



The STATCOM connected between the source and load as shown in figure 3.



III. MEASURING LINE VOLTAGE AND REACTIVE POWER

For measuring active and reactive power, d-q theory was used. This theory is based on time-Domain, and it is valid for operation in steady-state or transient state, as well as for generic voltage and current power system waveforms, allowing to control the active power filters in real-time. Another important characteristic of this theory is the simplicity of the calculations, which involves algebraic calculation exception to the need of separating the mean

and alternated values of the calculated power component [10]. The d-q theory performs a transformation known as “park transformation” of a stationary reference system of coordinates a-b-c to d-q rotating coordinates[11].The transform applied to time-domain voltages in the natural frame (i.e. v_a , v_b and v_c) is as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_d \\ v_q \\ v_0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\phi) & \cos(\phi - \frac{2\pi}{3}) & \cos(\phi + \frac{2\pi}{3}) \\ -\sin(\phi) & -\sin(\phi - \frac{2\pi}{3}) & -\sin(\phi + \frac{2\pi}{3}) \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_a \\ v_b \\ v_c \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_d \\ i_q \\ i_0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\phi) & \cos(\phi - \frac{2\pi}{3}) & \cos(\phi + \frac{2\pi}{3}) \\ -\sin(\phi) & -\sin(\phi - \frac{2\pi}{3}) & -\sin(\phi + \frac{2\pi}{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_a \\ i_b \\ i_c \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\phi = (\omega t + \theta) \quad (3)$$

Where θ is the angle between the rotating and fixed coordinate system at each time and θ the phase shift of the voltage. Then the active and reactive power compensated calculated by:

$$p = V_d I_d + V_q I_q \quad (4)$$

$$q = V_d I_q - V_q I_d \quad (5)$$

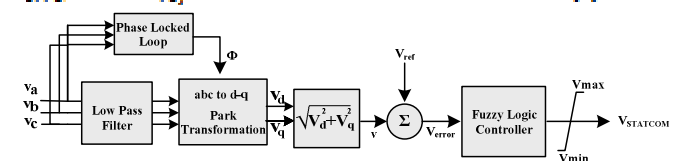
The measured voltage is:

$$v = \sqrt{v_d^2 + v_q^2} \quad (6)$$

IV. CONTROL SCHEME OF STATCOM

The block diagram of STATCOM control system is shown in Figure 4. The three phase line voltages are sensed then filtered to eliminate high frequency noise and the quadrature voltage components (v_d and v_q) the are calculated by park transformations. The measured voltage is calculated and works as a feedback for the closed loop control system. The measured voltage is compared with the reference voltage of the busbar (set point) v_{ref} to generate error signals v_{error} . This error signal is processed in the controller where:

$$v_{error} = v + V_{ref} \quad (7)$$



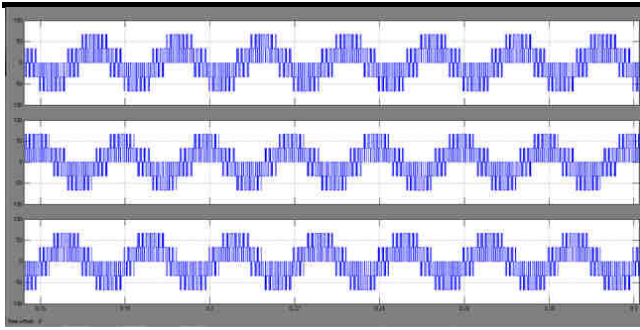


Fig.7: The 3-ph phase waveforms output of the inverter

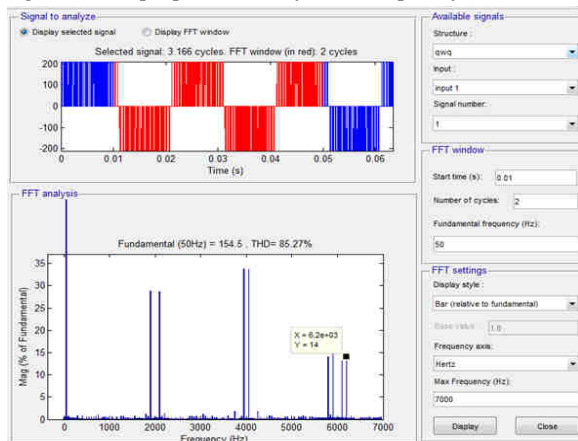


Fig.8: Fourier analysis of the output inverter

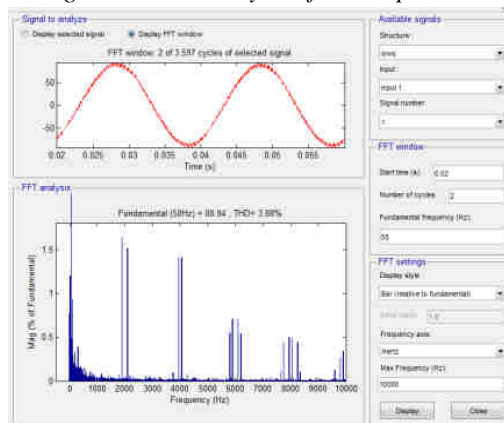


Fig.9: Fourier analysis of the line current after STATCOM voltage injected

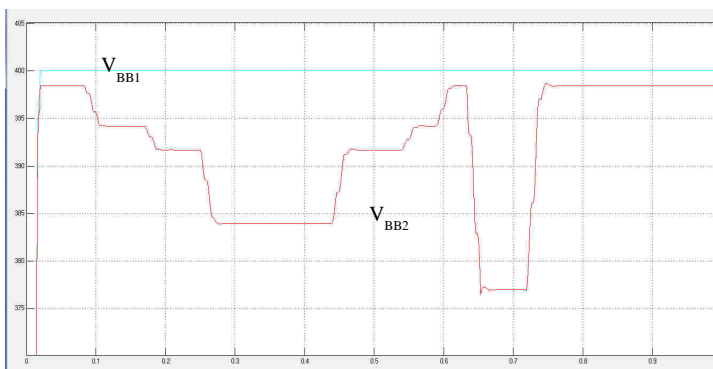


Fig.10: The BB2 voltage without compensation

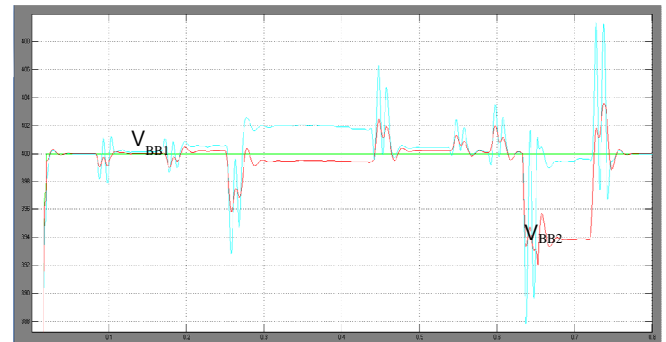


Fig.11 The BB2 voltage with compensation

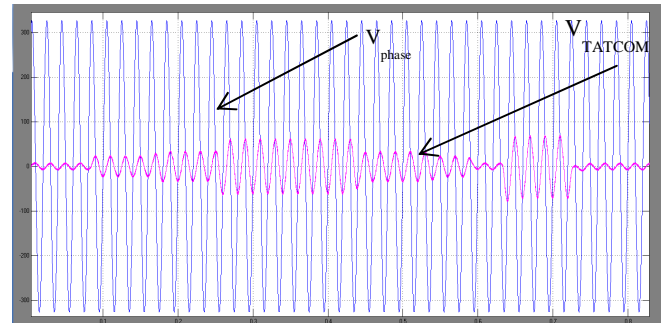


Fig.12 The injected compensated voltage $V_{STATCOM}$ versus phase voltage

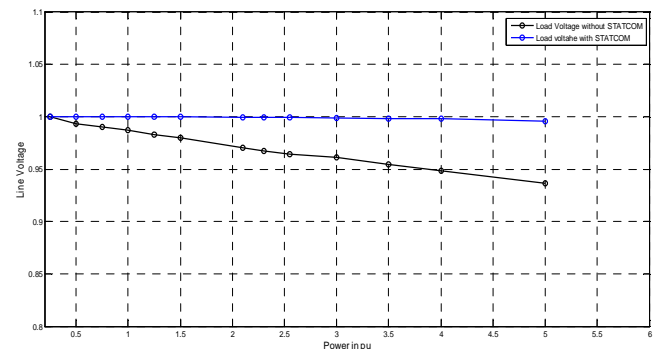


Fig.13 P-V curve of the system

VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper a three phase PWM STATCOM with its controller has been inserted in the feeder system and some disturbances has been studied via modeling and simulation. The simulation results have shown that the STATCOM with the proposed controller can improve the voltage profile of the power system during the disturbances. A STATCOM model has been developed with all the necessary components and controllers in order to demonstrate its effectiveness in maintaining a fast voltage regulation at load bus bar. The simulation results were compared with and without compensation. The results have proved the ability of the STATCOM to restore the load voltage for increased the load with satisfactory performance. The performance of STATCOM with its controller was very close (within 98%) of the nominal value of the busbar voltage. In these tests the conventional PI controller has been used for the

seek of comparison. Also controller algorithm is used to control the STATCOM for voltage profile improvement. The tuning algorithm is performed off-line employing the concept of Neuro-Fuzzy System. The rules defined by training the change of error for voltage to initiate the tuning process. The small computation time of the controller has the potential of implementation in real time. The simulation results show that the proposed controller can provide an adequate performance for the STATCOM operation. Fuzzy controller algorithm is used to control the STATCOM for voltage profile improvement. the results show that the used controller smoother and fast response compared with the conventional PI controller.

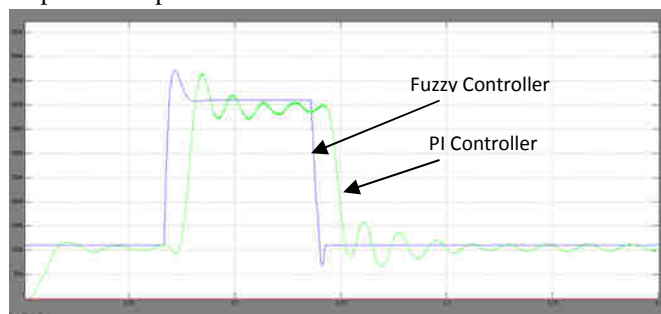


Fig.14 The line voltage versus injected compensated voltage

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